72 - THE PRACTICE OF FIELD SOCCER BY CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH AGES BETWEEN 07 - 12 YEARS OLD, FROM THE CITY OF COLINA -SP.

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1-INTRODUCTION

The human being is endowed with movement. Each day a child learns new ways of movement and when it learns to concentrate, its movements are dominated. According to Schmidt and Wrisberg (2001, p.18) "we are born with some abilities and we need only a little of maturation and experience to produce them in a relatively mature form". According to the same authors, "the capacity of learning is essential to biological existence" (p.190) in which learning is basic for the human being.

To have domain on a sport, a child must have control upon its movements. The sport in our case, soccer can have a main role in a child's life, even educating him to live in society if adequately developed.

Thus, sports as well as Physical Education and leisure can favor children, contributing to the integrated perfetioning of all their physical, moral, emotional and psychological potentialities as human beings (BIELINSKI, s/d, p.10).

For a child to enjoy the benefits of the practice of physical activities without damages to its development, under any point of view, must receive adequate canceling given by qualified professionals. It must receive playful assimilation, adjusted to it age levels and its own necessities.

Soccer, as any other sport modality, has its own particularities, of which we can point out the fallowing: it can be practiced anywhere (gram, land, sand, asphalt, etc), it is not necessary to choice appropriate equipment (balls, uniforms, shoes and so on) the number of participants is defined by the group that is going to play.

Peculiar characteristics are found in soccer, such is making people have feelings that approach them to illusive figures such as heroes and villainous and this mimicry effect is in many cases longed by those who are cheering or practicing it, when the search similarities with their favorite idol who has been too much exposed by the media.

In Brazil, that is characterized as a country in development, with a large part of the population in a poverty situation, soccer is a modality that attracts the majority of young people in search of becoming rich, obtaining success and social status. However, presently, the percentual of people who reach this aim is very low and the great majority can hardly survive with the soccer. Despite this fact, the minority that obtains financial success with soccer, earn millions of dollars, wry feed dreams of a large number of children and young Brazilians who belong to less favored economically social classes.

In accordance to Franco (2000, p.53), it is difficult to get an only answer about what takes a person to accomplishment in sports practice. But he points out, " the search of a source of income, material goods, trips, search of self-defense or to defend oneself from others, a source of education and development of character, need of prestige and status, to surpass feeling of inferiority and to be accepted by a group, to form affective relations", all these are reasons to be observed.

The author defends that the balanced sportive practice is good for the development of children and rises the following questioning: "up to what point a father, an uncle or even a good friend can help a child or adolescent to practice a sport" (Franco, 2000, p. 54).

The sport according to Chaves (1985, p.74), have some special aspects: to government it means power, superiority, healthy people, etc; to the athletes it means projection, social position, financial help and for the trainers it means recognition, chances and so on.

Also, for many people, sport is seen as a way to develop discipline, patience and respect to the own body and to the individual rhythm. Most of the times it functions as a barrier to help away children and young people from drugs and crime.

Also, under a sociological and psychological point of view, sport has negative aspects as violence, exclusion, doping and the trade of people.

The thematic of this paper is about the practice of soccer by children and adolescents in schools in the city of Colina - SP. It tries to understand better the sport, soccer and its potentialities for the whole development of citizens.

Parents, trainers and teachers need to know how to act with young people. They have to stop emphasizing only the imperfections, but point out qualities. The have to understand the potentialities and the restrictions for the practice with this, children and adolescents will gradually build positive self esteem before challenges, for example, winning in soccer is also knowing how to reflect in a defeat.

2- OBJECTIVE

The objective of this study is to understand the reasons that take children and adolescents to choose soccer and their expectations in relation to their performance in the practice in the city of Colina - SP.

We clarify that it is a research made for the conclusion of a specialization soccer course (lato - sensu), in the Federal University of Viçosa - MG.

3- METHODOLOGY

It was a theoretical research - empirical, in which the researcher searched an interpretative analysis of primary data (information collected directly on field or of the origin of the searched events) around a subject, with bibliographical support about sport and soccer.

The methodology used was qualitative descriptive and the technique of data collection in the field research was on a half - structuralized interview, made with a Panasonic recorders, model RN 305. Observation of the children was also made in the experience.

The procedure for selecting the individuals to he interviewed was a proportional sampling, where the researcher had knowledge of the composition of the population by categories like sex, age and school institution where they belonged.

The first step started with age delimitation of the target people to be observed, that was of an age bound between 7 and 12 years old. After choosing the age range, three Soccer Schools were selected (two private ones and a public one). We had direct contact with the people responsible for these schools, between August and December 2005, in the city of Colina. We observed the experience of these children in activities.

In the period of August to September 2005, the children age of 7-12 years old were selected aleatorially (the sample was of

37 persons) that were interviewed 18 persons from public school and 19 persons from private schools. The participated in half script - structuralized interviews. The criteria that was used to chose the participants was that the children had be attending the soccer school more than a year and that they were between 7 and 12 years of age; upon attending any of the chosen soccer school they would have to agree in participating in the present research; they would need to demonstrate facility in communicating with the researcher.

In the period the children were participating in the interviews, the researcher observed their classes and registered those that were more related to the object of his study and the presented aim.

With both results in hands (interviews and observation), the researcher tried to make an analysis of the data, using a qualitative approach, trying to establish relations between the theoretical approach and the results gotten in the field research.

4- RESULTS AND DISCUSION

The answers obtained from the half structuralized interviews with the children and adolescents went through a process of categorization that allowed them to be grouped. Thus, for each question we got several answers among the interviewed persons.

The results obtained in the interviews with the participants showed similarities between the private and public schools. Parents in both places interacted with children in the beginning practices and out of them, aiming for their children the best performance in all that they made at the moment (devotion to the soccer practices, devotion to the studies, etc).

The existing differences between the soccer schools are clear when we compare the expectation of the children in regard to the personal and financial future that soccer can provide in case they become professional players of well known clubs form Brazil or award.

When children and adolescents were questioned about their choosing soccer not the following answers (CHART 1):

Chart 1: Indey of answers to the question;

Reasons for choosing soccer

School	Children ' s and adolescents' answers	Nº of answers
Public	Because I like it among sports and it help my development	12
	To be a professional player	06
Private	Because I like it, it is good for me	17
	I like to make goals and learn about soccer	02
Total		37

Source: Field Research/2005

It can he observed that in public soccer school (ScSchPb) 66.67% of the answers, among all sport modalities, young people have a preference for soccer, where it contributes for its global al development. On the other hand, only 33,33% of the answers report that they wish to be professional soccer players.

As it can be observed in private soccer of schools (ScSchPa) in 89.47% of answers, the young people chose soccer as sport modality because it contributes to their global development. On the other hand only 10.52% of the interviewed answers report that they like to make goals and that soccer is the only sport they practice.

Choosing soccer as a sport modality for children and adolescents in both places showed important aspects as: easy access to the place of practice, presence of friends in the schools and mainly the possibility of sociabilizationan with other children and to obtain global development. According to Berleze apud Paim (2001), Franco (2000) and Smoll apud Becker Júnior (2000) the reasons that take young people to practice motor activities are related to the internal order, that is: the search for pleasure in making movement, the liking of the sport, learning new movements, being with new friends or getting new friendships.

The following answers were obtained when the expectations in relation to their performance in soccer were investigated (CHART 2):

Chart 2: Index of answers to the question;

Expectations in relation to your performance in soccer

School	Children ' s and adolescents' answers	Nº of answers
Public	To be a famous professional player and to help the family	18
Private	To be a professional player	10
	To be a famous player	09
Total		37

Source: Field Research/2005

The young people's expectation in relation to their sport performance has some interesting aspects, in which 100% of the young people's answers in the ScSchPb wish to be famous professional player and to help their families.

The children's and adolescents expectations of the ScSchPa related to their soccer performance in 52,63% of the answers is that wish to be professional soccer players. The wish to be considered a famous player appears in 47,37% of the answers. It must be pointed out that this wish of the children and adolescents of the ScSchPb is not related to financial or material goods that the group of public school reported.

This phenomenon that exists in public school is probably because of the fact that some parents and young people see a promising financial future in soccer to help the family in days to come. According to Chaves (1985), Kunz (2000), Franco (2000), De Rose Jr. (2002), Simões et al. (1999) and Becker Jr. (2000) early specialized training can cause several psychological, physical and behaving disturbances that can bring problems to children and adolescents.

Competitive sport according to De Rose Jr. (2002), Machado apud Paim (2001), Samulski (1992), Simões et al. (1999) provide attitudes and behaviors where one can not: the search of victory, amusement, pleasure, happing, frustration, disillusionment that will mold the social and affective development of the practitioners.

When questioned about the importance of soccer in their daily life, answers were(CHART 3):

Chart 3: Index of answers of the question;

Importance of soccer in your daily life

School	Children ' s and adolescents' answers	Nº of answers
Public	I improved in school, better behavior, I have more friends playing soccer	18
Privater	To be healthier, to have more friends, to respect others playing soccer	19
Total		37

Source: Field Research/2005

It can be noticed that 100% of the answers of the ScSchPb see in soccer a source that can help them in their performance in school, at home, with friends and in other places.

Being healthy, having friends and respecting others (citizenship) and playing soccer appear 100% in the answers of young people of ScSshPa.

Soccer practice for the interviewed of ScSchPb and the ScSchPa helped them improve their studies, their sociability, their respect for others and their quality of life.

According to Becker Júnior (2000), Berleze apud Paim (2001), Bielinski (s/d), Paim (2001), Samulski (1992), Simões et al. (1999) the practice of a sportive modality (in our case soccer) contributes to the reduction of anxiety, increase self - esteem, controls stress it, promotes emotional stability, provides self discipline and force of will.

According to Erikson apud Bee (1986) a child in the age 6 -12 years old is in a period of productivity X inferiority. Its schooling prevails, in which a child faces the need of obtaining approved through its productivity, developing a range of social abilities. In this period it many be unable to develop expected capacities, thus, a feeling of inferiority many appear.

No negative aspects in relative to sports and soccer were observed. The group, in a general way, only found in soccer positive aspects that enabled social and economical ascension, demonstrating in a certain way and degree a reduced view, tow simple and alienatory of this pratictice.

5 - FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

In the present research it can be concluded that both groups of children and adolescents chose soccer as sportive modality because they liked it. For them soccer helps their whole development and in some reports the dream of being a professional player is observed.

Another similar point between the groups of children and adolescent was that their parents approved their choosing soccer as a sport modality and it practice is a way to help their development in society.

The differences existing between the two groups of children and adolescents appear in their attitudes and expectations in relation to their sport performance, the presence of their parents as an incentive and the thought in relation to learning other sports modalities.

The expectation that some children and adolescents of public and private schools stands out in relation to their professional future in soccer, this fact noticed was noted more in the public school they wanted to become professional players to be able to help their families financially in the future. In the private school the majority of children and adolescents wish to become famous players.

It could be noted that in both school (public and private) children and adolescents wished the best in the practice of soccer. This expectation was for them to learn al the teachings the sport modality can offer (in this case, field soccer) for their physical, mental and social.

Another particularitity found in both places was the wish of the interviewed to practice other sports modalities. It is necessary that the city of Colina -SP offers alternative places for the practices of other sports.

For the interviewed in both studied places, the practice of soccer is one of the reasons that influence personal development of their social and learning behavior together with the studies and relationships with other persons.

We propose that trainers must have University qualification in Physical Education to work with beginners so that they can promote physical, mental and psychological well being of the practitioners assisted braking the naïve view about sport and soccer.

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THE PRACTICE OF FIELD SOCCER BY CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH AGES BETWEEN 07 - 12 YEARS OLD, FROM THE CITY OF COLINA - SP.

ABSTRACT

The most ontstanding sport modality in Brazil is soccer, therefore several children since early age live its practice. It has a special space in media and in the option of the population (mainly among parents that have low income). Soccer presently earns millions of reais, contributing to the glorious dream (to obtain status and fortune) for children and adolescents who can help financially their families in the future. They don't even imagine that very few reach this larget. The aim of this study was to understand the reasons that take children and adolescents to choose soccer and their expectations in relation to their performance. The applied methodology is of theoretical analysis - empiric through qualitative descriptive analysis (semi-structure interviews) with open questions to the youths and observing them in soccer classes and games. The sample was composed of 37 male children (18 from public school and 19 from private schools) with ages from 07 - 12 years old. The main data were that in public school professional and financial expectation of the young people with soccer were clearer than in private schools. The study in both places is the best form to help whole development of the interviewed. With results obtained in both places (two private schools and one public school), it is concluded that if young people in both places chose soccer as modality it is because they like it and that studies are a fundamental quality for the athlete. The existent difference is that in the public soccer school, some children and adolescents dream with a promising future in soccer. KEY WORDS: soccer school, expectations, financial future

LE FOOTBALL DE PRATIQUE LES ENFANTS ET LES ADOLESCENTS AVEC DES ÂGES ENTRE 07 - 12 ANS, DE COLINA - SP.

RESUMÉ

Le football est la la modalité sportive d'une plus grande proéminence au Brésil, donc plusieurs enfants vivent tôt sa pratique. Possédant une proéminence spéciale dans les médias et dans les options de la population (particulièrement parmi les parents qui possèdent le bas revenu financier), le football facturent de nos jours millions de reais, contribuant à un rêve glorieux (obtention et fortune de statut) pour les enfants et les adolescents, peuvent faciliter financièrement à l'avenir de la famille. Ils n'imaginent pas que d'une petite des extensions justes partie cet objectif. L'objectif de cette étude est comprennent les raisons qui prennent les enfants et les adolescents pour choisir le football et vos espérances par rapport à l'action. La méthodologie appliquée est de l'analyse théorique - analyse descriptive qualitative traversante empirique (entrevue semi-finale-structure) avec des questions en suspens aux jeunes et à l'observation de ces derniers dans les classes et les jeux du football. L'échantillon s'est composé par 37 enfants du sexe masculin (18 de l'école d'Etat et 19 de l'école privée) avec des âges entre 07 - 12 ans. Les données principales étaient celle en Etat école le professionnel des jeunes et l'espérance financière dans le football est plus claire que dans les écoles privées et, les études dans les deux endroits sont la meilleure forme à faciliter le développement intégral des interviewers. Les résultats étant obtenu aux deux endroits (deux écoles privées et une école d'Etat), on le finit que les jeunes des deux endroits ont choisi le football comme modalité parce qu'elles aiment et que les études sont une qualité fondamentale pour l'athlète. La différence existante est celle dans l'école publique du football quelques enfants et les adolescents rêvent d'un futur prometteur dans le football.

MOTS CLÉS: école du football, espérances, , contrat à terme financier

LA PRÁCTICA DE FÚTBOL EM CANCHA POR NIÑOS Y ADOLESCENTES CON EDADES ENTRE 07 - 12 AÑOS, DE LA CIUDAD DE COLINA - SP.

RESUMEN

La modalidad desportiva de mayor deslaque en el Brasil es el fútbol, por esa vários niños desde temprano lo practican. Tíene destaque especial en los medios de comunicacion y en las opciones de la población (especialmente entre los padres que tienen renta financiera baja). El fútbol hoy en día riende millones de reales y contribuye para el sueño glorioso (obtener status y fortuna) de niños y adolescentes que podrón auxiliar financieramente de la familia. No se imaginan que apenas pocos alcanzan este objetivo. El objetivo de este estudio es entender las razones que llevam a niños y adolescentes a optar por el fútbol y sus expectativas en relación a su desempeño. La metodologia aplicada es el análises teórico - empírica através del análises descriptivo qualitativo (entrevista semi-estructurada) con preguntas abiertas a los jovenes y la observación de eles en clases y juegos de fútbol. La muestra fue compuesta de 37 niños de sexo masculino (18 de la escuela pública y 19 de colegios privados) con edades entre 07 - 12 años. Los principales datos fueron que en la escuela público la expectativa profesional y financiera de los jovenes en el fútbol es más nítida que en los colegios particulares y, los estudios en ambos locales es la myn forma de auxiliarlos en el desarrollo integral de los entrevistados. Con los resultados obtenidos en ambos locales (dos colegios particulares y una escuela pública), se concluye que los jovenes de ambos lugares eligieron el fútbol como modalidad perqu les gusta y que los estudios son una calidad fundámental para los atletas. La diferencia existente es que en la escuela de fútbol publica, algunos niños y adolescentes sueñan con un futuro prometedor en el fútbol. PALABRAS CLAVES: escuela del fútbol, expectativas, futuro financiero.

A PRÁTICA DO FUTEBOL DE CAMPO POR CRIANÇAS E ADOLESCENTES DA FAIXA ETÁRIA 7 AOS 12 ANOS, DA CIDADE DE COLINA - SP

RESUMO

A modalidade esportiva de maior destaque no Brasil é o futebol, por isso várias crianças, desde cedo vivenciam a sua prática. Possuindo um destaque especial na mídia e nas opções da população (principalmente entre os pais que possuem renda financeira baixa), o futebol atualmente fatura milhões de reais, contribuindo para um sonho glorioso (obtenção de status e fortuna) pelas crianças e adolescentes, podendo auxiliar financeiramente no futuro a família. Eles nem imaginam que apenas uma parcela pequena atinge este objetivo. O objetivo deste estudo foi compreender os motivos que levam as crianças e adolescentes a optarem pelo futebol e suas expectativas em relação ao desempenho. A metodologia aplicada é de análise teórica - empírica através de análise descritiva qualitativa (entrevista semi - estrutura) com perguntas abertas aos jovens e observação destes em aulas e jogos de futebol. A amostra foi composta por 37 sujeitos do sexo masculino (18 sujeitos da escola pública e 19 das escolas particulares) com idade de 07 a 12 anos. Os principais dados foram que na escola pública a expectativa profissional e financeira dos jovens no futebol é mais nítida que nas escolas particulares e, os estudos em ambos locais é a melhor forma para auxiliar no desenvolvimento integral dos entrevistados. Com os resultados obtidos em ambos locais (duas escolas particulares e uma escola pública), conclui - se que os jovens de ambos os locais escolheram o futebol como modalidade porque gostam e que os estudos é uma qualidade fundamental para o atleta. O diferencial existente é que na escolinha de futebol pública, algumas crianças e adolescentes sonham com um futuro promissor no futebol.

PALAVRAS CHAVES: Escolinha de futebol; expectativas; futuro financeiro.